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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

(31)

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Only communications relating to the columns should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

### DEATH.

On the 10th April, on board the *Hygieia*, WILLIAM FRANK BARNSEY, manager of Kowloon Gas Works, aged 32 years. (188)

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VIGUE ROAD CL. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 12th APRIL, 1904

We brought yesterday the account of the Russo-Japanese negotiations, as it appears in the Japanese official Correspondence, down to the point when Japan consented to transfer them to Tokyo and Russia sent in her counter-proposals. We may now resume. The main lines of Russia's proposals, presented by Baron ROSEN on the 3rd October last, and stated to be sanctioned by the Tsar, were the mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Korea (only), while instituting a neutral zone in Korea north of the 39th parallel, and the recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as in all respects outside her sphere of influence. Japan began discussion, taking the two sets of proposals as the basis, but immediately presented amendments to Russia's suggestions, reintroducing the matter of China's sovereignty and territorial integrity in Manchuria and extending the neutral zone on both sides of the Korean-Manchurian frontier. Russia accepted the latter proposal *ad referendum*, but refused to entertain the other. On the 30th October Baron KOMURA presented to the Russian Minister at Tokyo Japan's definite amendments to Russia's counter-proposals, which were really only a restatement in more regular form of the first amendments. Next day Baron ROSEN called and stated that the amendments were beyond his instructions, and that he would telegraph them to his Government. Baron KOMURA, informing Mr. KURINO of this, asked him to explain that Japan could not understand the reason for excluding China from the engagement, as

Russia proposed. On the 2nd November the Japanese Minister saw Count LAMSDORFF's deputy, who started by saying that, in his personal opinion, Japan was making the same demands as before, and that they were too great; he added that the Count would return to St. Petersburg at the end of the week. On the 12th of the month Count LAMSDORFF himself received Mr. KURINO, whom he told that Baron ROSEN had been ordered by the Tsar to examine Japan's last proposal with Admiral ALEXIEFF and make modification if necessary. He also told him that Russia's objection related rather to the form than to the substance of Japan's proposal, whereon Mr. KURINO reasonably replied that it was deeply to be regretted if an understanding could not be reached merely because of the failure to find a suitable formula to bring the Russian and Japanese Governments to an arrangement. On the 20th November Baron ROSEN informed Baron KOMURA that Admiral ALEXIEFF had already forwarded the counter-proposals to St. Petersburg, but that he (Baron ROSEN) had not yet received any instructions on the subject. Mr. KURINO was told to represent Japan's anxiety for "all possible expedition." Unhappily the Tsarina's ear became inflamed at this juncture, and the Tsar, when he had in his hands the modifications proposed by Admiral ALEXIEFF, could not attend to any business. Count LAMSDORFF was to have had audience of the Tsar on the 25th November, but the Tsarina's sickness continued, and when he received Mr. KURINO on the 3rd December he was still without that audience. Indeed he explained that "Saturday was the *fete* of the Crown Prince, no business is transacted on Sunday, and he would be occupied with other affairs on Monday." He expected the audience on Tuesday, and promised to let the Japanese Minister know the result the next day. We find nothing about this audience in the Correspondence, but Mr. KURINO wrote on the 9th December that he had been told that day by Count LAMSDORFF that an Imperial order had been sent to Admiral ALEXIEFF and Baron ROSEN to continue negotiations in accordance with the counter-proposals of the Admiral; Russia's propositions would be officially communicated in two or three days. On the 11th December, accordingly, Baron ROSEN called on Baron KOMURA and presented Russia's new counter-proposals to Japan's definitive amendments of the 30th October. Practically Russia made no change of attitude, still leaving China out of the agreement (the word "Manchuria" was not even mentioned) and fixing a neutral zone in Korea alone. Baron KOMURA patiently replied, on the 26th December, that he hoped the Russian Government would reconsider its position with regard to the inclusion in the proposed understanding of all regions in the Extreme East where the interests of the Empires met; and he sent to Mr. KURINO a Note Verbale to hand to Count LAMSDORFF, amending Russia's latest proposals, but not inserting any specific statement about China or Manchuria. On the 23rd December the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs said that he would do his best to send the Russian answer at the earliest possible date; and, on the 1st January, that Baron ROSEN would soon be instructed to proceed with the negotiations in a friendly and conciliatory spirit. On the 6th Russia's reply was handed in at Tokyo. This rejected Japan's amendments, and stated that Russia was prepared to include in the agreement an article of the following tenor:—"Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and her littoral as being outside her sphere of interests, while Russia, within the limits of that province, will not impede Japan nor other Powers in the enjoyment of rights and privileges acquired by them under existing treaties with China, exclusive of the establishment of settlements." In a week's time Japan answered by proposing such modifications as to restate almost her original demands, bringing back in particular "the integrity of China in Manchuria." On the 23rd January Mr. KURINO was instructed to sound Count LAMSDORFF on the probable nature of Russia's reply, and this he did next day, when the Count was "not inclined to enter into details," "expected to lay his views before the Emperor on the 26th," and "hoped to be able to send an answer before long." On the 26th Baron KOMURA telegraphed protesting against a further prolongation of the present state of things as calculated to accentuate the gravity of the situation. Count LAMSDORFF then told Mr. KURINO that Admiral ALEXIEFF's opinion would soon be received by telegraph; and meanwhile he complained that, according to reports from official sources, Japan had sent a considerable number of troops, munitions, and war materials to

Corea, an action which had caused "a very bad impression." Baron KOMURA immediately telegraphed to his Minister at St. Petersburg, denying the allegation and asking whether the report of Russian concentration on the Korean frontier was true. The same day (the 28th January) Count LAMSDORFF said that he did not believe the report in question was true, and remarked that "such newspaper reports are very regrettable." Japan's patience was now nearly at an end. On the 30th January Baron KOMURA instructed Mr. KURINO to state that the Japanese Government "wished to know whether they would be honoured with the reply" [of Russia] "at the date mentioned by Count LAMSDORFF, namely, next Tuesday" (the 2nd February), "or if it were not possible, what would be the exact date on which the reply would be given." Count LAMSDORFF was "desirous to send an answer as quickly as possible; but the question was a very serious one and was not to be lightly dealt with." It was not possible to him to give the exact date, as it entirely depended upon the decision of the Emperor. Japan waited four days, and then, on the 5th February last, sent through Mr. KURINO her memorable Note in which she stated her intention of seriously considering what measures of self-defence she was called upon to take. "The Imperial Government," stated the Note, "have no other alternative than to terminate the present futile negotiations." A study of the Correspondence will certainly not lead the reader to condemn Japan's use of the word "futile." In the afternoon of the same day Baron KOMURA instructed Mr. KURINO to announce his withdrawal from St. Petersburg, while at 5.15 p.m. the Japanese Foreign Minister received a telegram from St. Petersburg, in which Mr. KURINO stated that he had been told by Count LAMSDORFF the previous night that the substance of the Russian answer had just been sent to Admiral ALEXIEFF to be transmitted to Baron ROSEN, that Admiral ALEXIEFF might happen (!) to introduce some changes so as to meet local circumstances, but in all probability there would be no such changes. What was the substance of Russia's answer before or after Admiral ALEXIEFF's revision, we do not know; but we may imagine from the previous course of negotiations how far it was likely to meet Japan's wishes. The Correspondence closes with Mr. KURINO's telegram of the 6th February, announcing that he had presented the Japanese Notes to Count LAMSDORFF and was withdrawing from St. Petersburg on the 10th of the month. Such is the Japanese case; the Russian we need not expect ever to hear.

Owing to pressure on our space, several letters are unavoidably held over.

According to *L'Echo de Chine*, it is announced from St. Petersburg that King Edward has the intention of intervening after the war to regulate the difficulties actually existing between Russia and England.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 10th April, 1904, were 189 non-Chinese and 60 Chinese to the former, and 44 non-Chinese and 1,574 Chinese to the latter institution.

A despatch dated Calcutta, March 24, says:—The plague mortality is once more increasing seriously in Upper India. The Punjab last week had ten thousand deaths and the United Provinces nine thousand.

At Kuala Lumpur, on the 29th March, the Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce was inaugurated. Mr. Loke Yew was elected President, Messrs. Chow Sow Lim and Loke Chow Kit, vice-Presidents, and Mr. San Ah Wing Secretary.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the last ball of the season given under the auspices of the R. A. O. B., particulars of which will be found in the advertisement columns of this issue. The Band of the Sherwood Foresters will be in attendance and dancing will be kept up during the hours of 9 to 3. If the previous dances can be taken as a criterion we can safely predict a most enjoyable evening to all or any who may avail themselves of the opportunity.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Having been present at the Hague during the Peace Conference, I may, perhaps, be allowed to express the personal opinion that M. Muraviev's closing speech after the Venezuela arbitration was not in harmony either with the spirit in which the Tsar convoked the conference or with the proceedings of the conference itself. M. Muraviev says that questions of an essentially political order will remain foreign to arbitration. Then why did he introduce the burning political question of the day in his closing address? Allowance may be made for the patriotic feeling to which he refers, but as long as he held the position of president he could not, or at all events he ought not, to have expressed his more personal views. In doing so he risked compromising, not only the useful work that had just been accomplished by The Hague Tribunal, but the whole cause of arbitration to which the Tsar gave such a powerful impetus by proposing The Hague Conference.

The *u.s. Atcheamug*, just arrived from Australia, reports plague at Sydney.

A fatal Chinese plague case was reported yesterday, the victim being a workman at the new disinfecting station in Kowloon.

The well-known Colonel Marchand (who, it will be remembered, was attached to General Voyn's staff during the occupation of Peking by the Powers) has contributed to the *Matin* his reminiscences of the late Field-Marshal Von Waldersee. The latter manifested towards the French officer the liveliest sympathy, and often, says Colonel Marchand, when he had to take a decision and hesitated between the German and the French point of view, ostentatiously chose the latter. The Field-Marshal regarded the French colonial infantry unfavourably, owing to their undisciplined aspect. Colonel Marchand several times sought to reveal to the German officer the extraordinary qualities "for purposes of war" possessed by these French troops, but their conduct in garrison required the constant intervention of the court-martial, and it was impossible to destroy Count von Waldersee's prejudice against them. On the other hand, the Zouaves and the regiments of the line aroused his keen admiration. Count von Waldersee was too much of a diplomatist to make any forecasts as to the present conflict, which was already discounted at Peking. He confined himself to the defence of purely German interests. His great object was to make Chili a sort of *Hinterland* of the German sphere of interests in Shantung, and only the reiterated protests of the Russian Embassy in Berlin prevented this.

### THE KOWLOON FIRE.

A visit to the scene of the Kowloon fire yesterday was sufficient to show the seriousness of the disaster which had occurred. In the Police Basin to the east of the godowns that were destroyed great beams of wood were scattered about, having been blown into the air and thrown in some instances one hundred yards away. It was not until yesterday that the fire was ultimately got under. Even as late as last evening the buildings were still smouldering. Gangs of coolies were engaged in carrying out from the godowns debris consisting of matches, crackers, salt-petre, bottles of oil, tins of kerosene, opium and various kinds of acid. It appears that the three godowns which were destroyed were used for the storage of dangerous, inflammable goods. Insurance, it is said, covered them under the South British Company, and some dozen insurance companies are stated to be involved in liability for the goods stored in the godowns. No proper conception can be gathered of the extent of the damage; it is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$750,000, though it may turn out to be much less than the lower of these figures. During the progress of the fire the Chinese employees of the Company were rather intimidated by the occasional explosions that took place, and did not wait to help in the work of getting the flames under control. Too much credit cannot be given to the Fire Brigade and the Bluejackets who assisted them in fighting the fire.

We learn that the fact that spirits were not served to the naval men and others engaged in putting out the fire at Kowloon on Sunday was not due to neglect; but, while hot coffee, sandwiches, etc., were distributed to all the men at 5 and 11 p.m., spirits were not served out, as it was doubtful whether the naval authorities would approve. This of course puts a different complexion on the matter.

### LEAVITT'S TROUBADOURS.

Last evening Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Troubadours opened a short season in the City Hall the entertainment that they put up was remarkably clever and was witnessed by a very large crowd of spectators. Many of the "turns" were capital ones. Mr. Will Lamsdowne did better than well in his baritone selections; Mademoiselle Lenore made her classic poses very attractive; Mr. Geo. Victor Leydall made a capital appearance as a comedian, vocalist and dancer. Miss Violet Chard as a song and dance soloist; while the Zancigs (Professor and Madame Zancig) gave a first-class display of thought-reading and hypnotism. The performance concluded with a comedy entitled "A Busy Day in a Theatrical Agency" which kept the audience in roars of laughter. The public of Hongkong cannot do better than visit the Troubadours' performance.

There will be a special Matinee next Saturday at half prices giving the ladies and children an excellent opportunity to attend the entertainment.

### ALLEGED WASTE OF WATER.

It is alleged that the Disinfecting Station near No. 2 Police Station is washed out with water from the mains about twice a week. This is a great waste of our limited water supply, and, especially considering that there is seawater about 50 yards away, there is no excuse for it. It is also said that water from the press-button fountain in the same vicinity is used for cleansing surface channels, while the Chinese who come to this place for water for cooking purposes are warded off. This is a matter worthy of investigation by the D.P.W.

### NAVAL NOTES.

H.M.S. *Blenheim* has again left the harbour. H.M.S. *Humber* has arrived. A German transport is expected to-day with 1,000 men, some being soldiers for Kioochou, others sailors for the station.

## TELEGRAMS. HONGKONG AND THE LUKBAN CASE.

### "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

## THE WAR HUMANE TREATMENT OF RUSSIANS IN JAPAN.

Kobe, 11th Ap., 3.30 p.m.

Three Russian sailors from the Chemulpo fight passed through Kobe from Matsugama on Saturday. The Governor of Kobe gave the men parole, and presented each with a walking-stick and some cigarettes, while his wife presented them with several articles. The men speak highly of their treatment in Japan. They have now left by the M. M. steamer *Salazie* for Shanghai.

The Empress of Japan has presented artificial limbs to three wounded Russians, whose legs had to be amputated.

### "VARYAG" RAISED.

Kobe, 11th Ap., 7.20 p.m.

It is reported here that the efforts to raise the Russian vessel, *Varyag*, which was sunk in the action off Chemulpo on the 9th February, have been successful.

## RUSSIAN WARSHIPS LEAVE PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON 11th Ap., 11.15 a.m.

According to information from St. Petersburg the Russian Squadron has left Port Arthur.

## JAPANESE TROOPS CAPTURED.

LONDON, 11th Ap., 11.15 a.m.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that Japanese transports with troops have been captured.

### GENERAL NEWS.

**TURCO-BULGARIAN AGREEMENT.**  
LONDON, 11th Ap., 11.15 a.m.  
The agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria has been signed.

### REUTER'S SERVICE.

**TURKEY AND BULGARIA.**  
LONDON, 9th April.  
The Turco-Bulgarian agreement has been signed after prolonged negotiations, which at one time threatened to result in a rupture of relations.

### THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, 9th April.  
The Anglo-French agreement, in regard to Siam, states that France and Great Britain recognise the respective spheres of influence established by the treaty of 1896, but explicitly guarantee the integrity of Siam and the maintenance of the *status quo*.

### AN AL FRESCO FETE.

An *al fresco fete* in aid of the orphans and invalids of the Italian Convent was held in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday evening from 9 to 11 p.m. There was a big concourse of people, and the business done at the various stalls was apparently very brisk. That the fete was successful financially we hope, as it was a joyous to those that were there. We do not know the proceeds of the sale, but judging by the business done, a large sum was collected for this deserving institution, which has been dispensing charity in Hongkong for a great number of years. The band of the 110th Mahatras Light Infantry, by kind permission of Colonel Birdwood and the officers, was present and enlivened the proceedings by a select programme of music.

Perhaps many in Hongkong know but little of the "Lukban Case," now under decision at Manila, though it is closely connected with this Colony. It is alleged that Ricarte, a Filipino general, who fought against the Spaniards, and subsequently against the U.S. troops, was assisted to return from Hongkong to the islands by Dr. Justo Lukban. In days past, Ricarte, after prolonged fighting, was captured by the Americans, and, refusing to take an oath of allegiance, was exiled from the Philippines. For some time he remained at Hongkong, where he managed to keep body and soul together by more or less humble occupation. In the middle of December last he returned to Manila on board the Indo-China steamer *Loang Sang*, the quartermasters, apparently, assisting him. The quartermasters are now under arrest at Manila. According to the evidence of Jose Muñoz, Ricarte arrived at Manila at the request of his lieutenants. By his financial aid he remained there for more than two weeks, and during that time he appointed a number of generals, among whom were Isidoro de los Reyes, Pio del Pilar, Justo Lukban, Vicente Lukban, and Cayetano Lukban, Ruiz, who remained in Hongkong, was to fill the position of Secretary of War. Another witness, Soavella, a detective, testified that several meetings were held in which the defendant decided to bring Ricarte to the islands for the purpose of carrying on another revolution, and that Dr. Justo Lukban, when he returned to Hongkong, furnished Ricarte with financial aid. He also stated that there were present at the meeting Mariano Noriel and Dr. Gomez, and that Pio del Pilar was interviewed as to the advisability of the move, and arrangements were made to confer with Malvar and several others.

Dr. Justo Lukban is now at Hongkong, and has been interviewed by a *Daily Press* representative. He left Manila for Japan in September, the climate not agreeing with him. The charge was made during his absence. After a pleasant sojourn at Tokyo and other places in Japan he came to Hongkong and set up in practice, thinking this Colony healthier for him than the other port. When the charge was made in January his two brothers were arrested, only being released on putting up a bail of \$5,000 gold each. Dr. Lukban declares that the charge is false. Soavella has never been in his house, and was only known to him on one occasion when he went to visit Soavella's mother, then ill. Mariano Noriel was known by name only to Dr. Lukban; he had only met Pio del Pilar once, and that time at Aguinaldo's palace. Dr. Gomez belonged to the Nationalist party, whereas Dr. Lukban does not believe in the Nationalist, but belongs to a Democratic party now in formation. Dr. Lukban did not conspire with Ricarte, or give him any money. When Ricarte went to Manila Dr. Lukban was in Japan.

### INTERESTING ENQUIRY AT HONGKONG.

**THE CAPABILITIES OF RATS.**  
Enquiry was held before Mr. H. J. Gompertz into the circumstances of a fatal accident which occurred in the No. 1 Dry Dock of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.'s Hongkong establishment, on the 28th inst. Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, and Deacon, appeared for the Dock Company. The *a.s. Tremont* was in dock at the time, and the wire ropes attached to the shores and made fast aboard the ship were let go. According to the evidence of an European shipwright the doctor who was to give the ship a clean bill of health for the United States authorities at Manila objected to ropes being fast on ships when he inspected them, as rats could thereby find a means of getting aboard, and the doctor was about to make an inspection aboard the *Tremont*. Witness personally did not think a rat could climb up 20 feet of half-inch wire rope. If the vessel did not comply with the wishes of the doctor, and was unable to get a clean certificate, she might have to undergo 15 days' quarantine at the other end. He gave orders to set up the wedges before letting go the ropes, yet some time after this had been done and the ropes removed one of the shores, perhaps working loose with the vibration caused by chipping hammers, fell down. In its fall it struck a stage, which it broke, and a man working on the stage fell to the bottom of the dock and got a fractured skull. An aged Chinaman who had been for many years an employee of the Dock Co. gave evidence that it had only been customary to sometimes let go these ropes during the past three years; before that they were never let go. A P.C. swore said that when he visited the dock in question shortly after the accident the shore ropes had again been made fast. Mr. Gompertz said he would represent to the Government that it would be impossible for such occurrences to take place if the ropes were not removed.

### DEATH OF AN EUROPEAN.

Yesterday afternoon there took place at the Happy Valley the funeral of William Frank Bamsey, manager of the Hongkong and China Gas Company, Kowloon. Mr. Bamsey was a one time a well-known and popular member of the Hongkong Volunteer Force, in which he held the rank of Sergeant; he was also a member of the Victoria Recreation Club, where he enjoyed the deserved reputation of being a good sport and companion. He died on board the hospital-ship *Hygieia* from small-pox. Mr. Bamsey's father was formerly manager of the Gas Company at West Point, having served in that capacity for 23 years; he is presently in England. Mr. Bamsey leaves a widow and three young children. His funeral yesterday afternoon was attended by a large number of his friends and acquaintances.



## WAR NOTES.

## OPERATIONS NEAR THE YALU.

The N.C. Daily News publishes the following despatch dated Tokyo, 6th April:—The Russian troops who were in the Wija direction have recrossed the Yalu. It is believed that the Russians on the Kiuicheng-Antungshan line are not the "enemy's" main force, and naturally any engagement that may take place in that direction may not be decisive, but it will encourage the subsequent grand operations. The Russians are constructing entrenchments at different points on the Yalu and Tuman rivers, among other places, but they are all apparently incomplete, and should one point be broken by the Japanese, the enemy will have very serious difficulty in effecting mutual reinforcement. The general thawing of the ice on the Yalu and the muddy state of the roads cannot but impede prompt operations, but it is believed that this will not affect the Japanese plans.

## NEWCHWANG.

The U.S. gunboat *Helena* arrived here yesterday from Newchwang, says the N.C. Daily News of the 7th inst. She left Newchwang on the morning of the 3rd instant, after a stay there of five months, and those on board say that they have had a very good time during their sojourn there. Everything was quiet in Newchwang when the *Helena* left, and there were seventeen vessels in port. H.M.S. *Exiguë* was to come out of dock on the following day and would probably also take her departure, it being thought best by the commanders of the two men-of-war to leave and let the Russians and Japanese fight out their struggle for supremacy. All women and children had been advised to leave, and the railway officials were ready to depart at very short notice. The only other man-of-war in harbour was the Russian gunboat *Sivoutch* (950 tons displacement and 1,125 indicated horse-power), which was expected to come out of dock on the 4th instant and was to be used as a floating battery. In the opinion of our informant it was very improbable that Newchwang could withstand any serious attack. Mines were to be laid in the harbour and a new fort was in course of erection on the east bank of the river about two miles above Newchwang and opposite the railway terminus. With this exception there is only the old fort, with no larger guns than 5-inch, and there has been little or no target-practice, the guns having been fired once only in the last few months. A couple of Japanese gunboats could easily demolish both forts. There were about 10,000 troops in Newchwang and the vicinity, and it was reported that there were 40,000 Russian troops south of Moukden, but the latter number is thought to be greatly exaggerated. The railway as far as Tashichiao junction was practically under the absolute control of the Russians, who had officials aboard every train and at every station. It was expected that the port would be attacked by the Japanese immediately the ice broke up, and the Russian General in command of the forces south of Moukden, who was in Newchwang, was of the same opinion. News from Peking, however, was to the effect that the Japanese were not at all likely to make an attack upon Newchwang for some time yet.

## RAILWAY WRECKERS IN RUSSIA.

A Russian Imperial Ukase issued in March places the Samara-Slatonsk Railway line and the Siberian Railway under martial law in order to ensure the safety of the traffic. This measure was due to an incident which occurred near Syzran station. Three Japanese, disguised as nuns, were arrested there by the gendarmes and railway guard. They had attempted to blow up the huge railway bridge over the Volga by means of mines placed underneath the bridge. These mines were, however, carried away by the current and exploded further down stream. The Japanese refusing to make any statement, their sentences were deferred in order to ascertain if they had any accomplices among the railway personnel.

## RUSSIAN JEWS AND THE WAR.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Aurore* (Paris) publishes some curious particulars of the turn taken by Russian official anti-Semitism in the war preparations. He says that the Minister of the Interior has claimed for himself the privilege of partially revising the list of reservists to be called up. He points out the enormous percentage of Jews sent to the front. It includes most of the doctors of the Jewish persuasion in St. Petersburg. Thus, out of 180 medical men who left at the beginning of the month no fewer than 110 were Jews. This measure was taken for two reasons, although against the wish of the Minister of War. One reason was that the Jewish *evans* are all supposed to be Liberals, and their presence in Russia in critical times is considered undesirable. The other motive is that respectable and interested influences were brought to bear on behalf of certain non-Jewish practitioners, who are only too glad thus to get their Jewish rivals out of the way. The families of Jewish reservists are the objects of vexatious measures on the part of the authorities, who expel them from the large towns and oblige them to take refuge in the ghettos reserved for Jews. The Jewish doctors sent to the Far East are deprived of part of their emoluments and only receive 900 roubles (400) for travelling expenses, whereas the Christians get 1,250 roubles (412½). The correspondent speaks of the pressure brought to bear on those Jews whose presence is tolerated outside the radius of the ghettos by subordinate officials and police agents, who claim "voluntary contributions" for the Red Cross, the naval fund, and other institutions. His concluding remark is that, according to general opinion, M. de Plehve's power at present amounts to an irresponsible dictatorship which is scarcely of a nature to pacify public feeling.

## MARQUIS ITO IN COREA.

## [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Chomulpo, 17th March.

The scene at Chomulpo to-day, when Marquis Ito arrived, consisted chiefly of sunshine and dust, surprises and laughter. The sunshine began early and held its own throughout the day. Corean is one of the brightest, sunniest lands in the world; not to excess—not baked dry and burned fiercely like Egypt, nor changing every half hour like Japan, not smothered in hideous dust-storms from the great deserts, like North China, nor steaming with unwholesome humid heat like the Philippines, but just as ideally genial a climate as I have ever known, in many years of wanderings.

Marquis Ito came in the *Hongkong Maru*, a large mail steamer belonging to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, running between Hongkong and San Francisco. She had been converted into a cruiser, painted gray and armed with four quick-firing guns, 4.7 inch, and some machine guns; her business was to be the chasing of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers, but there are now none to chase, at least none east of Suez, so the *Hongkong Maru* has now no special use for her 19 knots speed, and will probably soon resume her peaceful and money-making pursuits. Meantime her guns have nothing more to do than fire salutes. As Marquis Ito comes in the special capacity of Imperial Envoy representing the Emperor of Japan personally, that is to say, not as a mere Minister, a royal salute was accorded him by the foreign warships in Chomulpo, and was returned by the *Hongkong Maru*. No Corean salute was fired, as the Corean navy, consisting of one refurbished merchant steamer, has no guns.

All Chomulpo turned out to see the great man from Japan come ashore, and about half of the Japanese and foreign diplomatic and other officials in Seoul had come down to meet him, in their important clothes, and some silk hats. Freck coats and silk hats look very incongruous among the varied and picturesque costumes of the Far East, and probably the Corean coolies, in their voluminous bundle of dirty-white cotton wrappings and preposterous hat, thought our Consular and diplomatic dignitaries looked perfectly outlandish.

There was a company of about 200 Japanese soldiers drawn up at the jetty as a guard of honour. They looked quite at home and stolidly businesslike. Their uniform, black with yellow facings, looks neat and attractive to the eye, but something less attractive to the enemy's marksmen would be better for field service. The Japanese troops have a sort of khaki uniform for summer, but in winter they wear only these vivid colours.

There was also a small squad of Japanese cavalrymen of the Imperial Guard, dismounted, in their bright red uniform. Like the infantry, these men looked very placid and matter-of-fact. There was not a trace of swagger or of roughness about any of them.

Further back from the jetty, the road was flanked by Japanese school children, boys on the right, girls on the left, about 200 of each, and not a clean-wiped nose in the whole lot. Some say the Japanese believe a sloppy nose is a sign of health in children. Certainly it seems so.

Behind these gaily-dressed rows of merry little tots there were crowds of solemn, sheepish-looking Coreans, tier on tier of them, up the face of a steep little hill overlooking the road from the jetty into the town. If I were asked about the feeling of the Coreans on the subject of Marquis Ito's mission, I should say they did not feel at all. If there is any Corean who really cares much about anything in the world, I have never seen him, and I really have seen many Coreans since ten years ago. The crowd to-day showed a casual curiosity, nothing more; here was something to see, something to warrant a cessation of all work (though they seldom require a warrant), but I do not think the Coreans at large cared a straw about the momentous event or its significance.

The streets of the Japanese settlement were hung with banners and mottoes, simple in the extreme, and most of the Japanese buildings—especially the consulate, post-office, railway station, shipping companies' offices, and principal shops, were similarly decorated.

On the jetty itself, about 11 a.m., stood a small knot of principal personages: Minister Hayashi and his secretary, the whole Japanese Consular staff of Seoul and Chomulpo, about a dozen army officers, and a few civilians, merchants and so on. There were also about a dozen foreigners scattered about, nearly the total number of Chomulpo, including the British and Chinese Consuls. No other country has a Consul here: Russia had one, but on the outbreak of hostilities he was suddenly panic-stricken, and ran down to the Japanese Consulate, begging to be protected. This sounds like a "yarn," but it is not. Of course he was perfectly safe and would not have been even asked to take down his flag; the Russian Consul at Fusan stayed at his post till the end of the month, and left of his own accord, being unexceptionally treated up to the time of his departure.

The most prominent feature of the whole bright scene here to-day was a gorgeous sedan chair which the Emperor of Corea sent down from his place at Seoul, for the conveyance of the august person of the Japanese Emperor's special envoy. The chair was upholstered in primitive vermilion and peacock blue; none of your half-hearted medium tints, but plain outspoken colours that could make themselves heard and felt. The shape of the chair was about the same as the ordinary sort seen in pictures of Old London.

This vehicle was to be carried on the shoulders of eight sturdy Corean bearers, dressed in a kind of uniform. All Corean dresses look like very loosely tied bundles; no form, no shape, no fit, no pattern, just big slack masses of

cotton-cloth. The dress of these bearers may be called "uniform," because it was distinctly less slack than most, and had a snarl round the middle. And the hat was a trifle more babyish in size and style than the usual Corean hat.

Besides the group of important persons on the jetty, there was a very humble one, though from some points of view as important as almost any—a photographer. He was a struggling local artist, who had never seen any good chance like this for a long time, so he was very anxious to get a good view. It was an awkward place to manoeuvre a camera, for every position that would command the landing would have the sun straight in front, and that would spoil a photo. After the man had pattered about for half an hour and at last got a fine position, to his dismay a lordly sub-lieutenant brusquely ordered him off! And here was the boat from the *Hongkong Maru* quite near the jetty now; it would be alongside in two or three minutes, and there was no chance to find another place. As the photographer looked round despairingly, I caught his eye, and on the spur of the moment took him under my protection. The name of a great English paper carries weight, and the official post from the Japanese War Office carries more, so as my employee the poor photographer was allowed to remain undisturbed in the very best position. As a matter of fact he was not in my service at all, but he gave me in gratitude the first copies of his photos, and they were far better than those I took for myself. In this case a friend in need is the mother of invention.

And then, after all, Marquis Ito did not come! When the boat touched the jetty, two natty officials stepped ashore and informed Minister Hayashi that the Marquis was slightly indisposed after the voyage, and was hurriedly equal to the task of landing at once and rushing up to the capital without a little rest. So he would tiffin on board, and would be glad if Mr. Hayashi would take tiffin with him; then they could land about three, without hurry or fuss.

This information spread from the jetty all along the lines of waiting people, up the road, and everybody just laughed, that patient, good-humoured laugh which takes the place of disappointment with Japanese. They had stood for hours, in a blustering dusty wind, eager to sing the *Kami-ga-yo* and to shout *Banzai*, and to get a momentary glimpse of Japan's "Grand Old Man,"—and it all came to nothing! It was a good joke on them. *Shikata-ganai*, it could not be helped, so they all laughed and went home.

Everybody intended to go down again to the jetty at three o'clock, but another disappointment was in store. For Marquis Ito and Minister Hayashi came ashore almost unobserved at 1:30, and simply walked off to the Consulate before anybody knew they had come. No grand sedan chair, no soldiers, no school children, no national anthem, no cheers, no ovation; the great man, the one on whom largely depends at this critical time the destiny of several nations, came ashore just as if he had been an ordinary mortal.

Arrived at the Consulate at 1:40, he received visitors without ceremony up to the time of his departure, 3:30. The crowd soon gathered, lining the streets thickly in the immediate vicinity, waiting to get a peep at the Marquis on his way to the station. It was mainly a Japanese crowd, quite of the usual sort, with a few soldiers here and there, a few housemaids and nurses with babies, and a predominance of the eternal small boy. The chief amusement of the crowd was to pass remarks on Marquis Ito's distinguished visitors as they went in and out. The Corean is a never-failing source of merriment to the Japanese; the slatternly-looking uniforms of the Corean police and military officers, designed in imitation of Japanese, are in painful, pitiful contrast. In all Asia, and perhaps in all the world, there is no nation quite so clean, neat, and spruce as the Japanese, while the Corean is the slovenliest in the world.

Herein was a good illustration of the saying that "clothes make the man." There was a striking contrast between the firm, smart step-out and the ashamed-looking slouch. The Japanese, knowing that he looks spick and span, and that the sword at his side is his friend and constant companion, almost a part of himself, is obviously blood-relation of the Corean, has the same features, the same everything, yet is strangely unlike in manner and bearing, for the Corean is conscious of his own slatternliness and his whole appearance seems to say, "I know I am no credit, but I really have no energy to buck up." His very facial expression invites people to laugh at him, and he is sorry for him.

Marquis Ito received them in turn, in a quiet, unassuming, kindly manner. This caused mild surprise among the Corpses, for they thought a King Stork was coming into their frog-pond. They are not alone in this idea, for I have seen it suggested in Europe and America that Japan is likely to ride roughshod over Corea. No greater mistake could be made than to think so. Those writers who anticipate a tendency to become overbearing, or to develop "swelled head," on the part of the Japanese, do not know them. I suppose nearly all nations have their Chauvinists, their Jingoists, their Maffickers, but I am sure Japan has less of this element than most of the great nations. There is no more friendly, unassuming gentleman in the world than the Japanese of the dominant class; and their power over the masses is greater than in western nations.

As an illustration of unaffected modesty and kindness I may mention a recent incident in Seoul. I went to the Japanese Legation and asked for one of the secretaries. I was received by a quiet, pleasant man who talked with me for about an hour. I questioned him a great deal, and discussed freely, and finally I asked, "Is there any chance to see Minister Hayashi, or is he too busy nowadays, and too much bothered already by

newspaper men?" Placidity he answered, "I am Minister Hayashi; the secretary was out, so I thought I could tell you what you wished to know." This frank simplicity and willingness to do a service is a characteristic which I have found to be practically universal among the Japanese, and I have been among them, off and on, during fifteen years. High-and-mightiness is one of the rarest things among them.

Marquis Ito had no time for more than a few words with each caller. Then he entered the warm-hued sedan chair and was borne at a trot to the railway station, hotly pursued by the large crowd. The troops lined the station yard. The hurrying crowd just regained breath enough to shout one *Banzai* as the Marquis disappeared into the train, and that ended the proceedings. He settled down comfortably, in a palace car built for the Corean Emperor, and did not trouble about further goodbyes, or speeches on the platform, or bowing to the cheers, or anything. The train puffed off, and the rain came on. Towards evening there was a little snow.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A MATTER OF POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 9th April.  
SIR,—Probably the *lukongs* one meets patrolling the streets are valued aids in the cause of law and order—they certainly present a somewhat swashbuckler appearance, what with their long cloaks and their scabbarded swords—albeit the headgear worn by them almost involuntarily suggests an inverted hand-basin—and probably more or less impress their fellow-countrymen, Rumour hath it they are not invulnerable to the insinuating influences of "cumshe,"—but then Rumour was ever a lying jade! The spectacle of two of these stalwart limbs of the law pursuing their quest for unwary infringers of the Criminal code side by side impels one to a comparison between them and the Siamese twins—so inseparable do they appear. But I was somewhat surprised to learn recently that these treasured aids are to be regarded as somewhat more ornamental than utilitarian, and another example of the illogicalities resultant by reason of our pursuance of a conciliatory policy in the government of the local Chinese was afforded me. The facts, summarised as briefly as possible, were as follow:—A party of four Europeans, of whom I was one, crossed over from Yummi one evening recently by launch. On landing, finding one of our number was missing, I turned back to discover the reason. I found him surrounded by a crowd of gesticulating Chinese, and, on enquiring what was the matter, learnt that a Chinaman had been using abusive language towards him. At his request I went off to seek a *lukong*, but not till I got some way down Des Voeux Road could I discover the object of my quest. I signalled one to follow me, and both responded to the call. On reaching the landing-stage I discovered that my friend, probably thinking the affair not worth taking proceedings, had gone on, and the launch and the owner of the abusive tongue had departed likewise. An European representative of the law then approached, and inquired as to why the *lukongs* had been brought down. On furnishing him with the details, to my surprise, he informed me that I had no right to disturb these bearded gentlemen, and that abusive language on the part of a Chinaman was not an offence for which he could be given into custody. The correct procedure was to take his name and address, and issue a summons. When I pointed out to him the fact that, not being sufficiently conversant with the local idiom, I could not possibly have done that without outside assistance, he—somewhat reluctantly, apparently—agreed, but was still strong in his contention that the *lukongs* should not have been disturbed from their placid ruminations in Des Voeux Road. As when I went in quest of them there was every indication of a disturbance, I contented my procedure was perfectly justifiable. But the point that appears to me most incongruous is that a Chinaman of the coolie fraternity may be permitted to level his invectives against an European, and yet not be liable to immediate arrest. If this version of the attitude of the law is correct, surely it would appear that we are carrying our conciliatory policy to the verge of the ridiculous.—Yours, etc.

H. W. S.

## SHORTHAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 9th April.  
SIR,—It will suffice if I state in reply to Mr. Warwick Pele's inquiries as to my age, etc., that I am no chicken, and that I am sufficiently wise, learned and experienced to form an opinion upon the subject under discussion. It will apparently interest him to learn too that I have in my time examined some other systems of shorthand besides the one I adopt, but I have to add that none have come under my notice which compared with Pitman's in its simplicity and practical usefulness. Those readers of this correspondence who know nothing of the rivalry among inventors of shorthand may be interested to know that since Pitman first introduced his system to the world 68 years ago, upwards of three hundred rival systems have blossomed and faded away like the flowers of the field, while Pitman's, like to Tennyson's brook, seems likely to go on for ever. Mr. Pele, I gather from the correspondence in the papers, has propagated his system in many lands, and it must occur to others besides myself that if there is so much virtue in the "Up-to-date" system as he claims for it, India or Australia would afford far more scope for his enterprise than does Hongkong. Mr. Pele seems to have done a lot of strenuous trumpeting in India, but I am unable to learn that even Bombay is yet

## KODAKS! KODAKS!! KODAKS!!!

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or Amateurs, where we turn out work of the best description and with great promptness.

## LONG, HING &amp; CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(Few Doors East of Hongkong Hotel)

Hongkong, 10th March, 1904.

## POLICE COURT.

Monday, 11th April.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (Acting Police Magistrate).

A Chinaman, charged with being a member of an unlawful society, the Triad Society, at Hang Hui in this Colony on the 31st March, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. An Indian constable was charged with committing an indecent offence at Sha Tau Tok, Chinese territory, on the 7th inst. This is the first time, we understand, that a case alleged to have occurred in Chinese territory has come on for commitment or otherwise before a Hongkong Magistrate. As the alleged offence is said to have been committed within the ten miles radius of the Colony, the Hongkong Magistrate has jurisdiction, however. By an Order in Council, dated 23rd October, 1877, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong was extended to cases occurring in any place on land being within ten miles of any part of the Colony, the said jurisdiction being in addition to and concurrent with any power or jurisdiction possessed by the Supreme Court for China or Japan or any Provincial Court under the Order in Council of the 9th March, 1865. The case was remanded.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

## WEATHER OUTSIDE.

Light variable winds between Hongkong and Singapore, except in the immediate vicinity of Hongkong where moderate N.E. wind has been experienced. Strong N.E. wind between this port and Manila, and Shanghai.

## CABLE NEWS.

The cable ship *Burnside* left Manila for Shanghai, on her way back to the United States, a few days ago. She will undergo repairs at Shanghai which will detain her there about six days, and then she will proceed to Seattle. She is, it is understood, going to Alaska to lay cable there. The *Burnside* recently completed the repair of the Jolo-Zamboanga cable.



TELEPHONE No. 135.

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FRENCH IS

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V. S. O. P. \$51.00 PER DOZEN.

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Even their cheapest, quality is recommended

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## SOLE AGENTS

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12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [41]

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## DENTISTS.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 5 P.M.

31, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(First Floor Watkin's Building).

Hongkong, 18th February, 1904.

## NOW ON SALE.

A BOOK FOR THE GLOBETROTTER.  
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON  
BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY  
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (S.S. "HANKOW")  
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

Price.....\$1.90

On Sale at—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" & WILSON,  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Messrs. W. BROWNE & CO.,  
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1903. [28]

## RUINART PERE &amp; FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal)

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,

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Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [50]



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegram Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions to Sell by Public Auction

## THURSDAY NEXT,

14th April, 1904, at 3 p.m. for and on Account of the Consignor (About) 607 tons GARDIFF COAL now stored on Marine Lot No. 50 Mong Kok Tsui. The sale will take place on the Spot and a Steam Launch will leave Blakes Pier at 2.30 p.m. to convey intending purchasers. Terms:—Prompt Clearance.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [987]

## FOR ILOILO.

THE Steamship "PRONTO," Captain Grault, will be despatched for the above port on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904. [986]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.

## FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship "POLYNESIE," Captain Le Coispeiller, will be despatched for the above ports on or about MONDAY, the 18th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [2]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ACHILLES," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Crut, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Crut or Godown on and after the 12th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 2 p.m. on the 12th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904. [10-11]

## MAIL TABLES

## FOR 1904.

Mounted on Card ... 30 cents  
Paper ... 20 cents

On Sale at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 5th March, 1904.

AMOI ENGINEERING CO., LD., AMOI CALL FLAG E.

REPAIR WORK to Steamers and Launches. Castings in Brass and Iron. Moderate charges. Work solicited. J. D. EDWARDS, Manager.

Amoy, 3rd December, 1903. [73]

## CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOL'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 55SS. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

W. SCHMIDT & CO., Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [11]

QUAN WAH & CO GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS. Dealers in MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application. All descriptions of Granite for Export. Hongkong, 17th October, 1903. [251]

A. LING & CO., FURNITURE STORE, PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., and FOCHOOW LACQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [31]

## PRINTING.

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" possesses every facility for the prompt and satisfactory execution of all descriptions of COMMERCIAL and GENERAL PRINTING.

ALL WORK EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED. ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE at the Peak, for 12 months. Apply to—

ROX 123, Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 7th April, 1904. [392]

## WANTED.

A DVERTISER can strongly recommend an experienced MANAGER and ACCOUNTANT (British) for the East. At present occupying a responsible position in Western Australia.

Apply to—P. C. C., Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 8th April, 1904. [368]

## HONGKONG GUN CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the CLUB PAVILION at 5.30 p.m., TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 12th inst., to receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

A. TURNER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 5th April, 1904. [911]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date and during my absence from the Colony Mr. A. MONTAGUE EDE will act as Secretary of the Society. By Order of the Board.

W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary. Hongkong, 11th April, 1904. [979]

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

## PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST MEETING

TO BE HELD AT THE HAPPY VALLEY, ON SATURDAY, 23rd April, 1904.

4 p.m. 1. THE GRANTHAM CUP.—Presented by Hart Buck, Esq. For all subscription griffins of any season that have never won an official race. Weight for inches as per scale. Un-placed runners allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys that have won an official race in Hongkong or China 2 lbs. extra; non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$5. 5 Furlongs.

4.30 p.m. 2. THE EAST POINT CUP.—Presented by the Hon. C. W. Dickinson. For all China Ponies weight for inches as per scale. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra; non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys penalties and allowances as per Race No. 1. Entrance \$5. From the two mile post once round and in.

4.40 p.m. 3. THE "LOHMAN" CUP.—Presented by G. C. Master, Esq. Hurdle race. For all China Ponies. Weight 11 stone. Jockeys penalties and allowances as per Race No. 1, but winners of an off day at Shanghai or steepchases on an off day at Shanghai or steepchases to be treated as winning Jockeys. Entrance \$5. From the grand stand, twice round and in.

5 p.m. 4. FOLLO POST SCURRY.—For a Cup presented by the Club—Open to all bona fide polo ponies passed as such by the Committee of the Club. Catch weights not less than 11 stone. Best of three heats, to be run without dismounting, each from the distance post in. Entrance \$5. 5.25 p.m. 5. THE GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Value \$5, (not less than \$200). For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Penalties and allowances as per Race No. 1. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the race for the Cup by the end of the Club's season, counting 4 for a first, 2 for a second and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Cup; penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Five to start or no race. Entrance \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race. One mile.

5.45 p.m. 6. THE "PRINCE" CUP.—Presented by J. H. Lewis Esq. For all China Ponies that have won no flat race of any description since the 1st January 1904. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by Jockeys that have not won an official race in Hongkong or China. Entrance \$5. Half mile.

Entries (which must state the name, owner, colours, height and colour of ponies entered, and be accompanied by the necessary fees) close to the Honorary Secretary at the Hongkong Club at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th April, 1904.

The Committee reserve the right to declare off any race for which there are not at least five entries and three starters.

Attention is drawn to the rules of the Club providing that (a) No person shall be a member of the Club unless he is a member of the Hongkong Jockey Club. (b) All members of the Hongkong Jockey Club shall be eligible for election without ballot; and (c) No person unless he is a member of this Club shall be eligible to ride or run any pony at any Gymkhana meeting. Notice of intended membership should be sent to the undersigned.

F. B. DEACON, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. Hongkong, 4th April 1904. [936]

R.A.O.B. KING EDWARD VII LODGE No. 910. (GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND).

THE Members of the above order are terminating their DANCE SEASON by holding a Ball in the CITY HALL on the 14th APRIL. Tickets \$5.00 each. Gentlemen requiring tickets are requested to obtain them early, as they are limited, and can be had from Mr. J. H. OXBERRY, Hongkong Hotel, and Mr. J. J. BLAKE, Hon. Secretary R.A.O.B. Club. Hongkong, 26th March, 1904. [856]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPORTS. A COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE RECORD OF THE NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, with which is incorporated "THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT." Subscription, if paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage to any part of the World \$2.

## ENTERTAINMENT

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## CITY HALL.

## TO-NIGHT, AND ALL THE WEEK.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS of Mr. M. D. LEAVITT'S Elite Anglo-American

## TROUBADOURS

The Large and Fashionable Audience last night WILD with DELIGHT at the EXCELLENCE of the SUPERB ENTERTAINMENT.

Complete Change of Programme THURSDAY NIGHT.

Popular Prices ... \$3, \$2, \$1. Booking and Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

Matinee Prices—Dress Circle \$2, Stalls \$1. Pit 50 cents. Children and Amateurs Half Price to all parts of the Theatre. Tickets for the Matinee Booked at Robinson's. Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [950]

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY. Consult—PROF. J. ZANCIG—Consult.

AMERICA'S Leading Hypnotist and Psychist, WAVELEY HOTEL, Ice House Street Hongkong. FOR A FULL COMPLETE LIFE READING.

See PROF. ZANCIG. He will advise you on all affairs in life regarding your Health, Business, Law, Marriage, Divorce, etc., etc. PRIVATE SITTINGS FOR Ladies ... \$1. Gentlemen ... \$5. Office Hours from 2 to 6 p.m. TO THOSE INTERESTED.

In Hypnotism, Clairvoyance and Magnetic Healing, I will say that I can teach you the above Branches in Three Lessons.

BY HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION You will be able to Develop Memory, cure all Nervous Diseases, Despondency, Melancholy, and Bad Habits. Call and see me. No cure no pay. Hongkong, 11th April, 1904. [980]

MR. A. G. WARD will give an ORGAN RECITAL, in ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, on FRIDAY, APRIL 15th, at 5.15 p.m.

VOCALIST—MRS. A. G. GORDON. A Collection will be made in aid of the Organ Fund. Hongkong, 9th April, 1904. [975]

THE WORKS are well equipped with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILDING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.

THE COMPANY has a SALVAGE STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED WITH POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT READY AT SHORT NOTICE. 167

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS. EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at Mr. H. RUTTON'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road. Price 15 cents per copy cash. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902. [3518]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN, 27, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [64]

GRACA & CO., FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP DEALERS.

No. 58, PEEL STREET, HONGKONG. Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval to any address on receipt of satisfactory references.

Are also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash. AGENTS WANTED. 15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [3314]

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press), PUBLISHED DAILY, is the oldest and still immeasurably the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

Established for nearly FORTY YEARS, circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, &c.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can be obtained at the Office, 14, Des Vexes Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 997 dated 25th August, 1884, of the Five Shares Nos. 14181/14185 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. MOK SE YEONG, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. Dated 4th April, 1904.

C. PEMBERTON, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 4th April, 1904. [934]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the OFFICE of the Company on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of APRIL, at Noon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on the 9th instant.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS. (a) In Article 81 the words "Five Hundred Dollars" shall be substituted for the words "One Hundred and Fifty Dollars."

(b) In Article 102 the words "An Auditor" shall be substituted for the words "Two Auditors."

(c) In Article 108 the word "Auditor" shall be substituted for the word "Auditors."

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED. General Agents for THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 8th April, 1904. [981]

THE TIENTSIN GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED under The Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong, whereby the liability of Members is limited to the amount of their shares.

CAPITAL: TAHS 250,000. Divided into 2,500 shares of Tls. 100 each of which 600 shares have already been allotted to shareholders in The Tientsin Gas Co., Ltd. Present Issue 1,500 shares of Tls. 100 each of which 350 shares have already been subscribed for by Shareholders in The Tientsin Gas Co., Ltd. The balance of 1,150 shares is now offered to the public.

TERMS: 10 Tails payable on application. 30 " " 1st August, 1904. 30 " " 1st November, 1904. 30 " " 1st February, 1905.

DIRECTORS: C. POULSEN, Esq. (Chairman), of Electric Engineering and Fitting Co. R. OSWALD, Esq., of Messrs. Oswald and Loap.

W. E. SOUTHCOOT, Esq., of Messrs. William Forbes & Co. W. T. L. WAT, Esq., of Taku Tag & Lighter Company, Limited.

W. T. PAH, Esq., Comptroller, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained on application to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at their Branches in Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai and Hongkong, and also from Messrs. Donay & Co., 99, Consular Road, Tientsin.

Share Lists close at 4 p.m. on Saturday, 30th April, 1904. Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [923]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION—No. 242.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will take place on the 11th, 12th and 13th of APRIL, 1904, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. daily.

The guns will be in position on— (a) East of Chin Lan Chan and fire towards Haiwan.

(b) East of Kow Lung Peak and fire towards Razor Hill.

(c) Chin Lan Chan Hill and fire towards Kow Lung Peak.

By Command, A. M. THOMSON, Acting Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 8th April, 1904. [976]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. WE have this Day REMOVED our Cigar Shop to more commodious premises at No. 14, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

While thanking all our Customers for their kind Patronage in the past, we trust to merit a continuance of the same at our new store. SAYCE & CO., Cigar Merchants. Hongkong, 5th April, 1904. [955]

NOTICES OF FIRMS. THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE. FROM this Date, and during the Absence of Mr. GEO. L. TOMLIN from the Colony, Mr. C. PEMBERTON has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

E. GOETZ, Chairman. Hongkong, 30th March, 1904. [892]

NOTICE. WINDSOR GARDEN RESTAURANT, WONG NEI CHUNG ROAD, HAPPY VALLEY.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing in the business of the above Restaurant between myself and F. HUBER has been THIS DAY dissolved, and I shall be no longer RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by the said F. HUBER in the name of the Partnership after this date.

Dated the 5th day of April, 1904. MAX JACOBS. [948]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS. CALIBRE 7.63 mm. With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. HEIMSEN & CO. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1909. [54]

## BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ... \$10,000,000  
STERLING RESERVE ... \$10,000,000  
SILVER RESERVE ... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS. A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.—Chairman. H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq. N. A. SIBBS, Esq. E. GOETZ, Esq. H. W. SLADE, Esq. A. HAUPT, Esq. C. A. TOMES, Esq. H. SCHULTZ, Esq. E. S. WHEELER, Esq. E. SHOLLIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. E. M. SMITH

MANAGER: Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTRY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per Annum. For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per Annum.

J. E. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 20th February, 1904. [19]

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK. PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Sh. Tels. 5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Hankow, Calcutta, Tientsin, Tsingtau (Kiautschau).

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. ROSENTHAL & SONS, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. SUTER, Sub-Manager. Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [2]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA. ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Singapore.

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH. Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. At 2 1/2 per annum on Current Account daily balances.

3 1/2 per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months. 4 1/2 " " " 6 " " " 12 " " " E. W. BUTTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [23]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 24,000,000. CAPITAL PAID-UP ... 18,000,000. CAPITAL UNPAID ... 6,000,000. RESERVE FUND ... 9,320,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Tientsin, Newchwang, Peking.

LONDON BANKERS. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. PAIR'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 1/2 per annum. " " " 6 " " " 3 " " " 3 " " " T. ARO HODSUMI, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1904. [172]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$324,374.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq. J. FOCKE, Esq. CREAST EWENS, Esq. G. C. MOXON, Esq. Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLATFAIR. Interest for 12 Months Fixed ... 5 1/2.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1904. [12]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is



# ROBINSON PIANO Co. LD.



**\$100**

**REDUCTION**

ON 11 UPRIGHT GRANDS

OF

**OUR OWN MAKE**

**\$350 AND \$395.**

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE

OUTPUT FROM OUR

**NEW**

**PIANO FACTORY**

**Cash OR Credit.**

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

THE

**CHINA AND JAPAN  
TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**HONGKONG EXCHANGE.**

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:—

EXCHANGE LINES.

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PRIVATE LINES

by arrangement.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION

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**ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.**

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Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up Installations if required.

For full particulars, &c., &c., Apply to—

**W. STUART HARRISON, A.M. Inst. C.E. Manager.**

Note Address:—No. 2, TEN HOUSE ROAD, Hongkong, 18th January, 1897.

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## HAMBURG LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Hamburg, 8th March. A rough statement of the affairs of Messrs. St. Luemann and Son in Bremen, which has been prepared by a public accountant, but lays no claim to accuracy as to details in its present form, has been issued within the last few days. It appears that the principal assets consist of mining and railway shares amounting in round numbers to 16 million marks, which are hypothecated in London and elsewhere, and are not likely, when realised, to yield a surplus of consequence. About two million of these securities belong to clients of the firm, who will therefore rank on the estate for that amount. Other assets are estimated at about M. 850,000, out of which the cost of the liquidation will have to be defrayed. The liabilities, including the above M. 2,000,000, come to about M. 7,500,000, so that the dividend is not likely to exceed 2s. in the pound. Irregularities have so far not been discovered. The official liquidator has in accordance with the law in its present form been obliged to disallow claims for differences on transactions in futures to the extent of £300,000—a glaring illustration of the injustice of the "Borsegesetz" and it is hoped that no flagrant case will help to pass the bill for the amendment of the law which is, after all, to be introduced during the present session of the Reichstag. The provisions of this bill are vague and somewhat ambiguous, leaving plenty of loopholes for dishonest debtors. The plea of gambling is not entirely expanded, nor is the Borseregister abolished, but, subject to certain restrictions, firms entered on the commercial register (Firmenregister) and persons who habitually frequent the Stock or Produce Exchanges will no longer be permitted to repudiate liabilities arising from transactions in "Futures." Specific payments against losses on contracts still pending shall not be recoverable at law, nor shall claims for money or securities lodged with a banker or merchant as margins be entertained after the expiration of six months, or in cases where the account has been definitely closed.

Perhaps Government did not deem it expedient to be more explicit for fear of scaring the upholders of the Borsegesetz as it stands from the very outset and are now relying on the introduction of further amendments in committee and during the debates for a remodelling of the present law in accordance with the wishes of the commercial world.

An attack by one of the Cabinet Ministers on the bottled beer trade has called forth a reply from the Deutsche Volkswirtschaftliche Correspondenz, in which statistics of the last fourteen years are adduced as evidence that an increase in the consumption of beer is invariably attended by a marked decline in that of spirits. These figures show an increase of 16 per cent. in the use of the former and a decrease of 11.9 per cent. in that of the latter. In Bavaria the proportion of beer to spirits per head of the population is 245 litres to 0.8 L., in Wurtemberg 184 to 0.6, and in Prussia 105 to 3.7. If in order to be able to include wine growing France we add the consumption of wine to that of beer, we obtain the following figures:—

Great Britain	146.7 L. beer & 8.4 L. spirits
France	125.4 " " 12.4 " "
Germany	112.5 " " 13.2 " "
Denmark	34.3 " " 26.7 " "

the last named country furnishing most striking evidence of the truth of the theory advanced. The paper concludes from this that, instead of hampering the sale of beer in bottles by fresh police regulations, it ought to receive the support of the authorities, as beer in bottles is more handy than beer in barrels and therefore more likely to replace spirits in the household of the working classes.

In consequence of the death of Prince Heinrich, son of his brother Prince Heinrich the Admiral, the Kaiser has put off his departure for the Mediterranean until the 12th inst., when he will embark on board the *König Albert*, one of the finest boats of the North German Lloyd, which the company have placed at his disposal, for Genoa, thence to meet his yacht the *Hohenstein*.

The death of Field Marshal Count Waldersee, which occurred on Saturday evening, the 5th inst., and of which the telegraph will have apprised you, will throw a certain gloom over the beginning of the trip, as he was a great favorite with the Emperor. Count Waldersee will be remembered by your readers as commander in chief of the allied forces during the late troubles in China. In him Germany loses one of her most experienced generals and of her ablest diplomats, for on the few occasions when he accepted diplomatic missions he acquitted himself of the task with consummate tact and with a success equal to that which attended his operations in the field.

The troubles in Hereroland are extending to other German colonies on the west coast of Africa. Anglophone papers do not fail to lay the blame of such risings at the door of the British Government, who, they say, have, by arming the Kaffirs against the Boers during the late war in South Africa caused that feeling of inferiority to disappear which the native formerly entertained towards the white man. He now looks upon himself as his equal, if not his superior, and boasts loudly that it was through his aid alone that the war was at last brought to an end. This feeling is rapidly spreading all over the southern half of the continent, and the natural consequence of it is that the tribes, no longer fearing the whites, are anxious to try conclusions with them and to attempt to drive them out of the country.

The Lord Chamberlain's notice to theatres, music-halls, &c., to refrain from all anti-Russian demonstrations, and Lord Lansdowne's speech in the House last week, recommending discretion in all utterances on the subject of the war, meet with general approval here, but the implied rebuke contained in the Foreign Secretary's remarks for the tone adopted towards us during the Boer war is completely ignored. The Russian Press at any rate does not seem inclined to follow the example set her by her British contemporaries, for most of the articles from Russian newspapers reproduced in the German daily press are full of envy, hatred, and malice towards England.

The centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society seems to have been celebrated more or less in all Protestant countries. It was made the subject of an address at the morning

service in the English episcopal church here on Sunday, and I believe was alluded to in most of the other places of worship. A special service was held in the evening at the "groesse Michaelis Kirche," the chief Lutheran church, and on Monday night a meeting of all denominations took place to commemorate the event. A centenary of a different kind, but one that should not be forgotten, also occurs this year—that of the first iron railway. I may not be generally known that as early as the seventeenth century rails were employed in some mines in Germany for trucks drawn by horses, but being of wood and therefore not very durable they do not seem to have met with much favour. In the beginning of the last century two Welsh engineers first constructed iron rails, and in 1814 the first lines were laid in some of the quarries and mines of the Principality. The names of the two men, Trevethick and Vivian, should be remembered and duly honoured, for without iron rails no steam or electric railways!

In conclusion I may mention that, according to the latest accounts, the fire in Aalesund appears to have been the work of an incendiary, a man of the name of Andreassen having been arrested on the charge. He was seen late on the night the fire occurred, and under somewhat suspicious circumstances, on the premises of the factory where it originated and where he was employed. Further particulars have not come to my knowledge yet.

## BEFORE GOING TO BED

## CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Tooth Powder

This unique antiseptic dentifrice is well-known by its pink color, pleasant taste, fragrant odour, and thorough efficiency.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

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TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM on Second Floor

Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1904.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"LEWKNOR," the PEAK, for 18 months

Less than 15 minutes from tram.

Apply to—

M. W. SLADE,

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1904.

TO LET.

MEIRION, Nos. 1 and 2, and BOWRING

VILLAS, No. 2.

Apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,

8, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1904.

TO LET.

2ND and 3RD FLOORS, No. 35, QUEEN'S

ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Office.

Apply to—

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TO LET.

NOS. 5 and 6, BARROW TERRACE

Kowloon. Available 1st March.

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FURNISHED HOUSE, Kowloon, with

Tennis Court.

OFFICES, CENTRAL POSITION.

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And others to suit various requirements.

S. A. SETH,

Land and Estate Broker.

The Dairy Farm Co., LD.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1904.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD.,

have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Co.

Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will

be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sundays

excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST

Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNELL & Co.

Beware of JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.

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FURNISHED HOUSE in Kowloon

Moderate Rental.

Apply to—

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ONE SPACIOUS NEW GODOWN,

very suitable for Dry Goods.

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ONE or more FURNISHED ROOMS, in

excellent situation.

Apply to—

X. X.

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Hongkong, 25th February, 1904.

TO LET.

N<sup>O</sup>. 1, RIFON TERRACE (in FLATS).

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No. 17, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,

facing Race-course.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing the

Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT

ROAD (near BLAKE'S FERRY).

GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST.

"ROSENEATH," KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 32B, PRAYA EAST.

Nos. 4 & 8, CASTLE ROAD.

Nos. 15, 17 & 19, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Nos. 74, CAINE ROAD.

Nos. 4, MACDONNELL ROAD, possession

from 1st April.

Apply to—

COMPRADEORE DEPARTMENT,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1904.

TO LET.

"BRAKENKNOWE," No. 35, Conduit

Road, Six Rooms and Garden

Possession from 1st May.

Apply to—

C. F. DE CARVALHO,

Care of H. and S. Bank.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1904.

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N<sup>O</sup>. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

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Hongkong, 28th March, 1904.

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR, No. 4, Des Vaux Road

with Strong Room. Now in occupation

of Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1904.

TO LET.

THREE FIRST-CLASS SHOPS

European Style, in Kowloon.

Possession on or about 31st August, 1905.

Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FIN-

ANCE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1904.

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ONE UNFURNISHED ROOM, BATH-

ROOM, COOKROOM, SERVANTS' QUAR-

TERS, etc., in Robinson Road.

Apply to—

C.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

TO LET.

"THE EYRIE" (PEAK).

"ALEXANDRA" BUILDINGS, Rooms

on the Top Floor.

Nos. 15 & 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION.

No. 24, BELLIOS TERRACE, a Corner

House with a Fine View of the Harbour.

Nos. 11, 13 & 21, BELLIOS TERRACE.

"WESTWARD HO" Top Floor only.

"KIKENDOOA" (PEAK), Furnished; im-

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LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

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HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

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# OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
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FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
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GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 1st May.	
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GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 13th May.	

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LONDON AND ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	On 12th April.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 14th April.	
LONDON AND ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	On 24th April.	
LONDON AND ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 10th May.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 20th May.	

\* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	"HYSON"	On 19th April.	

The s.s. "ANHUI" left Port Darwin on the 30th inst., for Manila and Hongkong.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

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KOBE	"ANHUI"	On 14th April.	
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MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 15th April.	
SWATOW AND TIENTSIN	"KANSU"	On 18th April.	
PORT LAUWEN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 23rd April.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivaled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

\* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

\* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS (See Special Advertisement).

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AMERICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

DODD & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

## FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer "SAN CHEUNG," 951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 5.30 p.m. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 p.m. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$8 each way. Second-class, \$1.50 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., No. 147, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

## "THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly.)

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest, Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the people, Customs, &c., of the Far East. The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental and American, that the production of this Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication.

Price ... .. \$1.50.

On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD OFFICE, Shanghai;

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong;

and all leading Booksellers in the Far East.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

## NOW READY.

## DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA FOR 1904.

WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.

88 PAGES. PAPER COVER, 60 Cents.

On Sale at

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS, Shanghai;

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Messrs. H. BLOW & Co., Fochow;

Messrs. HONOR & Co., Seoul Press, Seoul;

"NAGASAKI PRESS" OFFICE, Nagasaki;

"KORU CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Kobe;

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, Hongkong, and the London Office, 131, Fleet Street.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1903.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ARTEMISIA," Captain Groumeyer, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, To-day, the 5th inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904.

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company, within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 12th instant, will be subject to rent.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "BENLAVERS" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 19th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

## BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LYRA" FROM TACOMA, SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODD & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

## "MALTA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. *Himalaya* and *Sonali*.

From Calcutta, ex s.s. *Syria*.

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. *B. I. S. N.* and *B. & P. S. N.* Co.'s steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 p.m., To-day, the 8th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904.

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during the stay in Hongkong Harbour.

Arrow, British 4-m. barque, McDonald—Standard Oil Co.

Lyndhurst, British 4-m. barque, Parnell—Standard Oil Co.

Great Britain, 1894; Duties Convention 1895

Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United States Extradition Treaty, 1896; Great Britain (Alliance) 1902

TREATIES WITH CORA

Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, 1878

United States, 1882; Great Britain, 1895

Trade Regulations

TREATIES WITH SIAM

Great Britain, 1896; France, 1893; Japan, 1893

Russia, 1890

Great Britain and France, Siamese Frontier

Great Britain and Russia, Railway Convention 1899

Great Britain and Siam, 1899

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

TRADE REGULATIONS

China, Japan, Siam, Corea

LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.'s

Subjects in China and Corea, 1865, 1877, 1878

1881, 1884, 1886, 1893, Rules of H.B.M.'s

Supreme and other Courts in China, &c.;

Tables of Court and Consular Fees; Charter of the Colony of Hongkong, Malay States Federation Agreement; Table of Hongkong Court Fees; Admiralty Rules, Foreign Jurisdiction Act; Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States; United States Consular and Courts Fees; Rules of Court of Consuls of Shanghai Regulations for Foreign Companies in Japan Chinese Passenger Act; Hongkong Licenses, Trade Marks, and Letters Patent Fees; Port Regulations for China; New Harbour Regulations for Japan, &c.

## TREATIES WITH JAPAN

Great Britain, 1894; Duties Convention 1895

Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United States Extradition Treaty, 1896; Great Britain (Alliance) 1902

TREATIES WITH CORA

Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, 1878

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TREATIES WITH SIAM

Great Britain, 1896; France, 1893; Japan, 1893

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